Of the Intestinal flates of fivers.

Intestinal States of fever. Viz:

- Diarrhoea
- Dysentery.
- Cholera morbus
- Colic.

Gastritis & Enteritis fever next year -

Having treated of the Summer Autumnal disease of our Country, as it appears in the blood vessels ~~in the forms of fever~~, we proceed now to treat of it as it appears in the bowels in the forms of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colera morbus & Colic all of which are introverted ~~forms~~ states of fever, and originate from the same causes as Autumnal fever. ~~They are generally the~~ The determination ~~process~~ of this fever to the bowels is influ=-ced by the weather, by local circum=-stances, and by ~~the~~ the peculiar na=-ture of exciting causes. — I shall treat of each of them seperately, and 1 of

the Diarrhea.

V as if the peristaltic motion of the bowels was increased only in this disease, and that no Stricture takes place in ~~it in~~ any part of them.

~~It is induced by all the remote causes of ~~Bodaiad~~ the Autumnal bilious fever. When it arises from causes which thus act upon‡ the whole, or ~~by~~ a part of the body. ~~being exposed to a current of air~~ This occurred Dr Dewar says ~~if~~ when all the body was covered except the ~~arms~~ & head.

‡ ~~the~~ whole System it sometimes alter=nates with the Opthalmia & Rheumatism, but this never takes place when it arises from causes that act only upon the Alimentary Canal. —~~

Diarrhoea.

I shall confine myself here only to the acute or ~~chronic~~ transient Diarrhoea which occurs in the summer & autumnal months.

It is attended with a copious discharge of liquid stools with ~~but~~ little or no pain. Sometimes a hissing is perceived in the bowels from its being irritated by the acrid bile mixed with the faeces. It would seem

Its remote and exciting causes ~~act upon~~ act upon primarily upon the whole system, or primarily upon the Alimentary Canal. The former are 1 Noxious miasmatic exhalations, & now & then idiomiasmatic exhalations. 2 Cool nights succeeding warm days. 3 a suppression of perspiration by a moist and cool atmosphere. 4 The cold induced by the copious evaporation of sweats from the skin. ~~The rapid evaporation of~~ Even a wet shirt Dr Dewar says has once induced this disease by the cold generated ~~from~~ by the rapid evaporation of the moisture from it. 5 a current of air

The causes which act primarily upon the bowels in bringing on Diarrhoea are 1 Eating fresh meat after living for some time upon salt provisions. 2 eating tainted meat - 3 Eating unripe fruit - 4 eating an

V as if the peristaltic motion of the bowels was increased only in this disease, and that no Stricture takes place in ~~it in~~ any part of them.

~~It is induced by all the remote causes of the Autumnal bilious fevers. When it arises from causes which thro act upon~~

N ~~also by~~ acting upon the whole, or ~~by~~ a part of the body. ~~being exposed to a current of air~~

This occurred Dr Dewar says when all the body

V the bowels, are frequently the exciting causes only of the disease the seeds of which, or the predisposition to which previously existed in the System. —

Diarrhoea.

I shall confine myself here only to the acute or ~~chronic~~ transient Diarrhoea which occurs in the summer & autumnal months.

It is attended with a copious discharge of liquid stools with ~~but~~ little or no pain. Sometimes a burning is perceived in the bowels from its being irritated by the acrid bile mixed with the fæces. It would seem [illegible] it would [illegible]

excessive quantity of ripe fruit. It is remarkable the thick skinned fruits as Oranges, lemons & pomegranates are less apt to induce it than Cherries - pears - peaches & the like in ~~but~~ warm climates. 5 Drinking ~~too~~ sour unfermented liquors. 6 ~~by~~ Drinking bitter tea in excessive quantities to prevent the disease. 7 Drinking to excess of Cold water. It was thus induced Dr Dewar tells us in the British Soldiers in Egypt in 1801. The natives avoid this cause of Diarrhoea by barely lapping cold water from the hollow of their hands in order to allay their thirst.

When the Diarrhoea arises from causes which act primarily upon the whole system it sometimes alternates with Opthalmia, & Rheumatism, but this never takes place when it arises from causes that act primarily upon the bowels.

V & By excess in drinking cold water. It was thus avoided in the British Soldiers & Dewar tells us in Egypt in 1801. The Natives avoid this cause by barely lapping cold water from the palms of their hands. & 9 by excess in the use of bitter tea taken to prevent the disease.

A a Diarrhoea is sometimes a symptom of fevers which invade the blood vessels, in which case it must be treated with the remedies which are indicated in the ~~that~~ fever in which it occurs. Dr Sydenham tells us he found V.S to be most effectual when it occurred in the small pox & measles, and several other forms of fever. The pulse ~~then~~ or pain should be our guide in the use of the lancet.

unripe or decayed fruit, & by excessive quantity of ripe fruit, 4 by eating too much fresh meat after being accustomed to Salt meat, 5 by eating tainted, or putrid meat. 6 by fever or inflammation 7 by the effect induced by mofuse liquors of all kinds. 8 by the effects of physic. 9 by perspiration. Its Remedies are

1 a gentle purge, or emetic followed by a dose of Laudanum at bedtime. 2 Diluting Drinks, especially pepper mint, & camomile teas. 3 If these fails an Injection of of 30 or 40 Drops of Laud^m mixed with ½ pint of flaxseed tea, or warm water. 4

I shall hereafter mention the Remedies for the Chronic fever of this Disease. —

+ Damaged wheat once produced it among the natives of minorca, while the soldiers who eat good bread made of sound wheat escaped it. human miasmata produce it as well as marsh — sour wine Dr Cleghorn says once excited it.

where is discharged
V mucus without blood or stool, I have
called it a gonorrhoea of the bowels. ~~Dysent~~
comes from the lower bowels only.
Morgagni calls the Dysentery when
no blood is mixed with the stools "Dy-
-senteria incomperta". — Dr Sydenham
describes a Dysentery in which a griping
only attended without a discharge of any
kind from the bowels, particularly after
the first day.

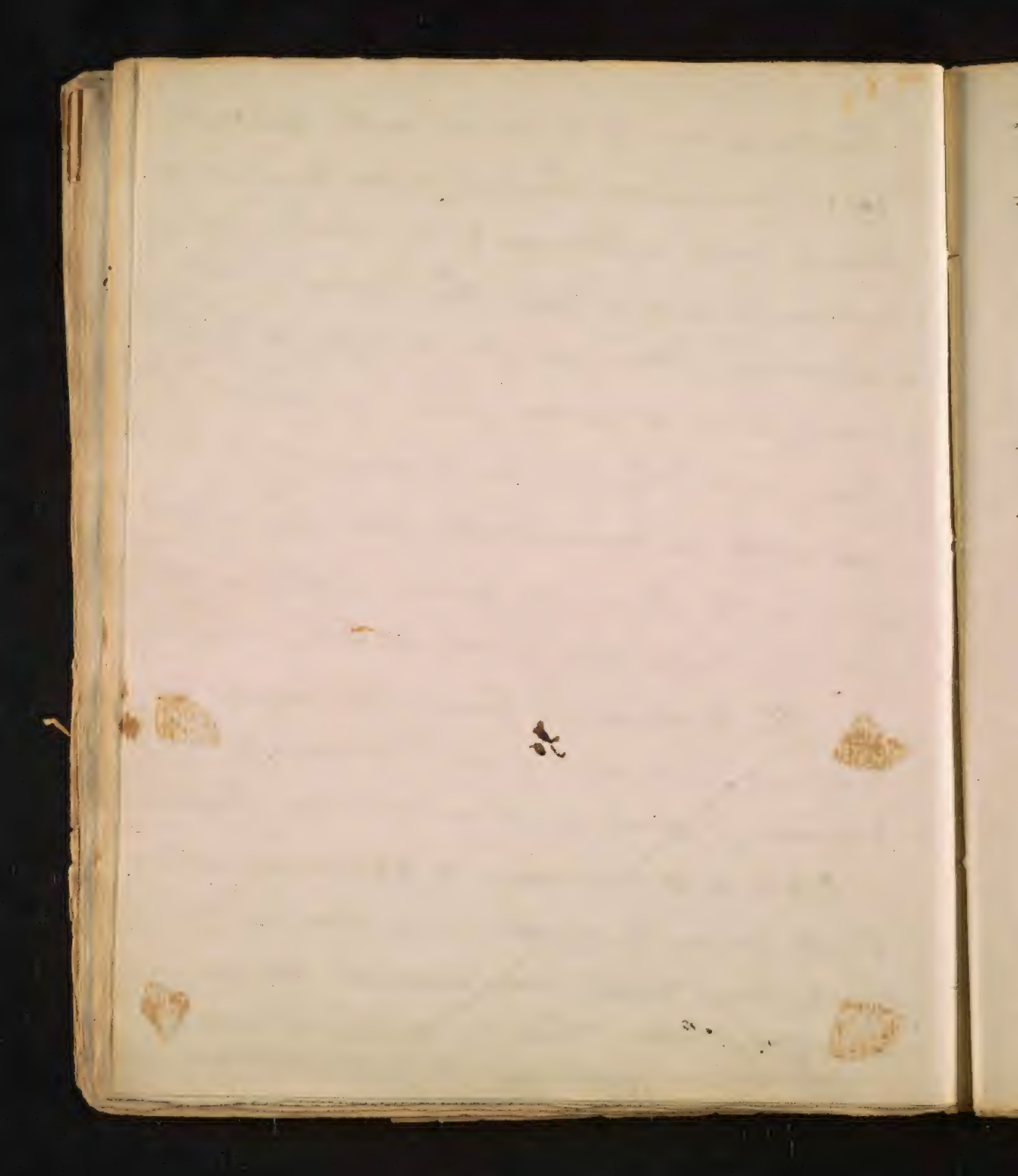
Certain causes likewise which act primarily upon the bowels induce it in common with Diarrhoea, such as drastic purges, unwholsome food of all kinds particularly vegetables. Dr Cleghorn tells us damaged wheat once induced it in the inhabitants of Minorca, while the British Soldiers who eat ~~sour~~ bread made ~~out~~ of sound wheat escaped it.

Dysentery

This disease is a higher grade of Diarrhoea. It is to a Diarrhoea what a pneumony is to a Catarrh, and a ~~bad~~ yellow bilious, to a ~~yellow~~ mild fever. It is induced by all the causes that bring on Diarrhoea, particularly by unwholesome vegetables. Damaged wheat, Dr Clyborne says ~~Dr Clyborne saw it~~ induced ~~by it~~ among the natives of Minorca, while the British soldiers who eat bread made of sound wheat, escaped it. It is ~~bilious~~ produced not only by noisome miasmatic exhalations in common with the Diarrhoea, but by human miasmata. This has been observed in ships, and in jails in which the disease appeared to be the ships or Jail fever turned in upon the bowels.

The Dysentery sometimes comes on with

the Symptoms of Diarrhea with copious
fecal discharges, but it more commonly
attacks with a stoppage of the excretion of bile,
and ~~a~~ costiveness from the absence of its
stimulus. Here you see its affinity to the
worst form of yellow fever in which I
have said there is no discharge of bile,
upwards or downwards, from ~~the~~ a torpid
state of the liver, or from excitement in
it being suffocated. I have said that in the
Diarrhea there is an increase of the peristal-
-tic motion of the bowels only. In Dysentery
a higher grade of morbid action accompanies
this increase of the peristaltic motion, and
that is stricture ~~and occasional~~ spasm, and convulsive action occasional
and hence the pain, and
obstructions in the passage of the bile and
feces out of the body.



The patient generally feels great pain, ~~but sometimes~~ which is ~~these generally~~ commonly confined to ~~one part of~~ the lower ~~the~~ bowels particularly to colon & Rectum. When it is seated in the Rectum it often pro=duces an increasing lax-tenesmus - a prolap=sus ani, and now and then a difficulty in making Water. This pain is sometimes so acute as to produce death. When the disease is seated in the upper bowels, there is ~~but~~ little or no pain, particularly after going to Stool, but great sickness and anxiety about the precordia. In some cases the upper & lower bowels are both affected, so that the pati=ent suffers from both sickness & pain. In these cases the sympathy between the two extremities of the intestinal Canal is ~~felt in~~ so ~~very~~ sensible that aliment or drink taken into

+ Dr Hunter

the stomach is instantly felt by a motion in the Rectum[+]. With these pains in the bowels, Dr Sydenham takes notice of severe pains in the muscles. These he says attended the Dysentery which prevailed in London in the years 1671 & 1672. I ~~was saw~~ have seen a paralysis of the muscles of the arms after a Dysentery, probably from a Sympathy of its muscles with the muscular fibres of the intestines. Now and then the Dysentery exists without any pain. The patient in these cases feels as if he had no bowels. The weakness in this disease is sometimes so great, as to prevent all motion, and to induce fatigue even from speaking. Again we see patients keep their feet until a few hours before they die. These should be called walking Cases, similar to ~~such as~~ those which occur in the yellow fever.

A Fever is often one of the most

V pain & irritation from the tenesmus.

distressing symptoms of this disease. It arises from 4 causes. 1 Acrid matters irritating the Rectum. 2 an affection of the contiguous bladder or Uterus. 3 Syballa confined in the Rectum. and 4 by an Ulcer in the Rectum. a tenesmus from this cause is mentioned by Morgagni. Death is sometimes induced by a mortification of the rectum in consequence of the

The pulse in the beginning of this disease is seldom much excited. It is in the course of the disease, weak, nearly natural, frequent, synocha, synochula, synochus fortis, mitis, typhoid, and typhus according to ~~the~~ its grade and stage.

Pain in the head and delirium rarely occur in a Dysentery. When they do, they indicate great danger. — near in a few days. ~~The~~

The disease often terminates ~~suddenly~~ on German town it killed in 36 hours in 1803.

It ~~[illegible]~~ sometimes goes off, as it sometimes comes on,

in a Diarrhea, or it protracts itself into a chronic form constituting what I have called Dysenteriula in which state it con-
-tinues for 12 or eighteen months.

~~The following facts in the further history of this disease deserve our notice.~~

The Discharges from the bowels are very different according to the different grades & forms of the disease. I shall briefly enume-
-rate them. They are

1 Blood, and mucus. 2 Blood mixed with a small quantity of feces. The blood in this case is supposed to be from dilated, not ruptured vessels.

3 mucus alone. This is supposed to come

from the large intestines. ~~It has~~ The Dysentery in which this discharge takes place has been called "Dysenteria mucosa". It might be called a "Gonorrhœa of the bowels".

4 Fæces with mucus without blood. Morgagni calls this "Dysenteria incrementa".

5 Scybalæ - that is hardened fæces in the form of little balls.

6 Balls resembling lumps of fat supposed to be fat absorbed, and again rendered solid in the bowels. They have been called "Corpora pinguia" by Sir John Pringle. Perhaps they are Coagula of imperfect Chyle formed from the fat of the Omentum.

7 Semen, or a liquor as limpid & sometimes as clear as water. This I shall say hereafter comes chiefly from the Liver.

& a membrane which was supposed formerly to be the inner Coat of the bowels, but which some late experiments prove to be the fibrin of the blood ~~effused~~ secreted by the blood vessels of the intestines and afterwards concreted into a flesh like substance by means of inflammation.

9 Blood alone, and that in large quantities. The blood is this case is sometimes discharged from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, but it oftener I believe comes from the liver, or from blood vessels near it. ~~It is~~ Dysentery is generally a fatal when it appears in this form ~~form of this disease~~. I have seen two deaths from it in the course of the last seven years. One of them was in a Dr Wallace in Southwark in the year 1810. I have called it hæmorrhagica Dysenteria.

10 Worms particularly the round worm. Sometimes Dr Sydenham tells us there

are severe Dysenteric pains without discharges of any kind from the bowels, particularly after the first day of the disease. He calls this ~~very frequently~~ "a Dry Dysentery". It is a Dysentery in a suffocated form from the impressions which produce it prostrating action in the bowels. I have spoken formerly of Sthenic & Adynamic diseases, that is diseases in which there is an absence of pain and morbid action. In the disease before us, we see an absence of ordinary secretion. This form of disease is not confined to Dysentery. I shall say hereafter there is a Dry Ophthalmia - a Dry Asthma - and a Dry Gonorrhœa. Indeed all those diseases in which morbid excitement transcends the effusion of red blood into serous vessels, and the secretion of Lymph, serum or pus, may be called "Dry diseases".

The following facts in the further history of this disease deserve our notice.

~~1 The Dysentery submits like fevers to the laws of Epidemics, and partakes of all their grades. It is malignant, below the point of reaction - it is openly inflammatory - mild, typhoid - typhus - and in~~

1 It prevails more in high than in low situations. It often prevails upon the summits of hills, while intermittents prevail in the valleys below them. This is occasioned by the colder air on those hills, repelling perspiration, and turning it upon the bowels. It is the only Epidemic that has ever been known in Germantown in the neighbourhood of this city. Its height is above 400 above our city.

2 It prevails both in Dry & wet weather, &

v from Soldiers being so much exposed to this ~~vicissitude in the temperature of the air~~ transitions from heat to cold, by sleeping upon the cold ground that Dysenteries from so ~~co~~ large a class of the diseases of all armies. They are Dr Dewar says from 1/4 to 1/2 of all the sick both in the camp & in military hospitals. —

most in those seasons & countries in which there is the greatest difference between the heat of the day and night. It is owing to the great difference between the temperature of the noon day, and ~~[illegible]~~ night air in Egypt that Dysenteries are so common in that country, And it is ~~[illegible]~~ in part

3 It was prevailed by a Catarrh on board the Philad^a Frigate during our short war wth France in the year 1799. This is taken notice of by Dr Chauncey in his inaugural dissertation. Was the Catarrh in this case, the first impression from the human miasmata which appear to have been the cause of this ship Dysentery?

4 It affects country people more than the inhabitants of cities. ~~It~~ I ascribe this from merely to the more cordial Diet of the latter, which gives a higher & more permanent tone to the

bowels. I have never known it epidemic in this city and probably from the cause that has been mentioned. — 5th It alternates in succeeding years with the bilious & yellow fever. This was the case in New Haven some years ago. What was remarkable, fewer persons died with the yellow fever than with the Dysentery, and yet the inhabitants of that town derived the ~~latter~~ former from the West Indies, but admitted the latter to be the offspring of domestic exhalation. Again, 2ly it alternates in the same season with the bilious fever, sometimes it alternates in the same person with the bilious fever in the course of a few days. 3ly It ~~and~~ ~~lastly it~~ likewise exists at the same time with the bilious fever in the same person. This appears from the remissions and exacerbations of pain in the bowels occurring exactly at the same time in which remissions &

✓ This fact is taken notice of by Dr Moseley in his history of the Dysentery in Jamaica, and by Dr Willan in his account of the Dysentery in London in the year 1780. I have met with several instances of it in my practice.

exacerbations occur in the bilious fever. 4thly
Lastly it prevails at the same time, and
in the same place with the bilious fever.
Of this Dr Christopher Douglass who attended
the British Army in Portugal in the year
1762 mentions a remarkable instance.
He says a putrid dysentery, a putrid fever and a bilious
fever ~~with malignant symptoms in many~~
cases prevailed at the same time among the
troops under his care. They were so much
alike in the symptoms that introduced them,
that it was ~~a~~ impossible to tell for two or
three days which of the ~~two~~ three diseases (as he very erroneously
them) was to follow. They were induced by the
same causes, and cured by nearly the same
remedies. A yellowness of the eyes he says
always attended the dysentery. They were all
the same disease varied only by circumstances. The

V 6 It ~~always~~ appears with ~~the same~~ different symptoms, or yields to ~~exactly the same~~ different remedies in succeeding years, (as I have seen the Soldiers) A Dysentery which prevailed in Paris in the year 1747 yielded only to purging – the next year the same disease yielded only to bleeding, and purging was hurtful except towards the close of the disease. The Dysenteries in Vienna in 1776, 1777. 1778 and 1779 had all different symptoms and were cured by different remedies. An hundred similar facts might be adduced from histories of Epidemics, all of which might be urged against the ~~classification~~ division of diseases by morbid chemistry in favour of ~~being~~ studying the same diseases afresh every year.

putrid fever, as he calls it, appears to have been ~~with~~ only a high or malignant ~~fo~~ grade of the bilious fever.

6 It is more common among the black, than the white inhabitants of the West Indian Islands.

8 It is sometimes so general as to spare no age, nor sex, nor rank in life, nor does any mode of life exempt from it. Dr Stoll describes a dysentery of this kind in his account of Epidemics.

9 The dysentery ~~sometimes~~ frequently alternates with Ophthalmia in Egypt. I have once seen it terminate suddenly in that disease of the eyes. The late Dr Clarkson informed me that he once saw it pass out of the system by a spontaneous salivation.

Fever

V 10 Mr Elliot of Lancaster communicated to me a curious fact upon the Subject of Dysentery which deserves our notice in the history of this disease. In his excursion down the Mississipi to the Spanish Settlements ~~upon~~ upon public business soon after the establishment of the present Government, he observed the Dysentery when it affected the Spanish Soldiers to be uniformly fatal, while ~~very~~ very few of the ~~Soldiers~~ American Soldiers who accompanied him died with it. He ascribed the ~~different~~ fatal type of the disease in the Spanish troops, ~~of the two nations to the following cause.~~ to their breakfasting every day upon a salted herring mixed up with four red peppers & a table spoonful of Sweet Oil. By means of this diet their bowels lost their irritability in such a manner as not to be able to react ~~upon~~ under the stimulus of disease, and hence they probably soon mortified. Mr Ross informed me that Diarrhoea & Dysenteries are very fatal in Mexico, and probably from the same stimulating & ~~are~~ acrid diet.

~~often terminated in the same way in Dr Hoenham's time. See here then another proof of the Unity of Disease! and of its existing only in partial morbid excitement!~~

There is a disease at Quito in S. America known by the name of mal del Vecho which appears to be a form of Dysentery. It is attended with an acute pain, which is soon followed by a mortification of the Rectum. It is cured Baron Humboldt informed me only by throwing a part, or the whole of a lemon into the Anus.

These remarks being premised, we proceed next to ~~record~~ treat of the

Cure of this Disease.

Has it any premonitory symptoms?

or small broken, or mucous stools,
yes it has. They are diarrhea, costiveness, transient
pains in the lower bowels, sickness & loss of
appetite. ~~and do~~ In this state of the System,
a gentle purge of Salts, or Castor Oil, or
Rhubarb has often prevented the complete
formation of the disease. Mr Sibley
member of Congress from Westmoreland
County in this State informed me that
he had once prevented it in a Company
of soldiers which he commanded near
Albany in the year 1776 by obliging each
of them to take ~~a pewter of a~~ pint of salt
water which purged them freely, and that
some years afterwards he prevented it in
his own family and in several families
near him when it was epidemic in
his neighbourhood, by giving them a dose

of common purging salts.

The Dysentery when formed has various forms ~~or~~ and grades. It is malignant, openly inflammatory, typhoid, typhus, or intermitting, or it appears with a pulse such as occurs in the febricula, & now and ~~then~~ then without any sensible mark of disease in the pulse. The Remedies for the cure of Dysentery should be suited to each of the forms & grades that have been mentioned.

I There are several words of the malignant state of Dysentery to be met with in books of medicine, and of the remedies that cured it. Dr Willis describes a Dysentery of this kind ch. 10. which prevailed in England in the year 1670 which yielded only to cordial medicines. Vomits and mere purges were hurtful in it. A

similar Dysentery prevailed at one time in the French Army under the Command of Lewis XIV in which Vomits were attended with a fatal issue. Purges Dr Grazier tells us were equally fatal in a malignant Dysentery which prevailed in a religious hospital in Vienna in the year 1762. Burnt brandy & loaf sugar cured a Dysentery in Chester County in this State in the year 1750. It was probably of a malignant nature. Cordials only cured a Dysentery of this kind which prevailed in the neighbourhood of Bordentown in the year 1793. You may see a Description of it by Dr Sayre in one of the numbers of Dr Coxe's medical museum. It was cured by Bark and Laudanum only, a few years ago at Kiel in Holstein, and by Bark chiefly by Dr Gardiner at Darby near this city

About the year 1798. I have never seen this ~~form~~ malignant form of Dysentery, but I have no doubt of its existence, and of the exclusive efficacy of the remedies that have been mentioned in curing it. The same remedies cure the malignant grade of fever, ~~of this Dr Chapman mentions~~ and ~~without the~~ in which de-pleting medicines are always hurtful. Even a purge has done mischief in it.

In the 2d form of the Dysentery in which an active pulse with other symptoms of inflam.d diathesis take place, the remedies should be

1 Bloodletting. The Dysenteries in Philad.a have required bleeding ~~in Philad.a in a~~ every year since ~~the year~~ 1793. I have bled from one to 22 times in this form of Dysentery & with nearly uniform success. When it

V Dr Denon says he found bleeding by leeches applied to the belly to be very useful in the Dysentery in the British Army in Egypt in 1801

occurs with the yellow fever, or when we have reason to believe it is to be the same disease seated in upon the bowels, the same force of medicine will be required to cure it as the yellow fever! I have once seen it accompany the yellow fever, & discover its sameness with it by terminating fatally with a black vomiting. Dr Cleghorn always used the lancet when the Dysentery came on with a chilly fit, and without any discharge of bile. The former showed fever - the latter, the worst grade of fever. Dr Frank has lately described a Dysentery at Pittsburgh which yielded only to bloodletting, ~~and that~~ All other modes of depleting (he says) were hurtful in it. 2 next to bleeding purges should be given in this state of Dysentery. They serve two purposes. They evacuate bile and other matters which become acrid from disease in the bowels,

and ~~where no Acrimony exists in the contents of the bowels~~ they and remove the stimulus of the fæces when they are in their natural state. The medicines for this purpose should be lenient and active according to the nature of the disease. To the former class of medicines belong Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, fresh melted butter - neutral salts alone, or mixed with Cream tartar, grapes, Sal Soda - a solution of common salt in Lime Juice or in Vinegar, and Sulphur. Each of these purges has been found useful in Dysentery. ~~The sulphur~~ This sulphur has been supposed to be particularly useful in discharging the fæces or scyballa from the lower bowels. The active purges should be senna, & Rhubarb & Jalap combined with Calo=mel. The latter are indicated in cases of Obstinate costiveness, ~~and~~ after the lenient purges

and particularly to open obstructions in the upper ~~&~~ small intestines, for such is the nature of this disease that the sympathy between the two extremities of the intestinal canal is dispersed, so that purges which act upon ~~the~~ the larges, ~~has~~ make no impression upon the smaller guts. I beg of your Gent: never to lose sight of this remark. You may always suspect the upper bowels to be obstructed, when much sickness, and anxiety prevail, without much pain, and when the stools are of a natural color.

have proved ineffectual to cleanse the bowels, Both Classes of purges should be aided by Laxative and Demulcent Clysters. They help to discharge the Contents of the bowels where they are most apt to Stagnate, that is in the Colon and Rectum. All these opening medicines should be repeated every Day, or every Other Day while pain and morbid discharges continue, nor should we ~~[illegible]~~ desist from this use until we see green or Dark coloured Stools, or Scyballa that is, until the ~~whole~~ upper as well as the lower part of the great intestinal chimney is completely swept from all its bilious and heaped fecal matters. They all operate most truly when given in a liquid form, or mixed with liquids. 3 Vomits have generally been forbidden in this State of Dysentery, but if nausea, or puking attend they should be given in

Obedience to a rule formerly laid down of following the indications of nature. Bleeding as in fevers of great morbid Action should precede their exhibition. Ipecacuanha has been recommended in preference to all other emetics in Dysentery, but in this stage of the disease, ~~Dysentery~~ a solution of Tartar Emetic in water with Glauber or Epsom salts ~~mixed~~ given in divided doses should be preferred to it, inasmuch as a discharge is thereby produced from the bowels as well as the stomach.

Besides cleansing the stomach, the act of vomiting ~~loosens~~ loosens the bile in the upper bowels, and ~~in~~ often induces a more healthy Action throughout the whole intestinal Canal. It likewise gives a Centrifugal direction to all the fluids of the body. — Dr Moseley commends sweating remedies

in high terms in this disease. They pro-
-bably succeed in one or two Epidemics
in which nature pointed to a discharge by
the Skin, or they may be useful in the
Dysenteries in Climates uniformly warm
in which there is an habitual centrifu-
-gal determination of the fluids to the surface
of the body, but I am satisfied they would
rarely be proper in our Country. Think
how much they would be checked by the
patients frequent and necessary risings from
his bed to go to Stool! — As well might we
attempt to crop the Atlantic by the same position
of the Sails of a Ship with which it was croped
the year before, as adopt the same practice
in the Dysenteries of different years &
Countries.

5 Diluting & demulcent drinks should be given in liberal quantities in this disease After previous evacuations. The former should be ~~balm tea~~, toast and water, or toast tea, ~~or~~ Balm, pepper mint & weak Camomile teas. Dr Senac informed Sir John Pringle that he relied very much upon the use of diluent drinks for the cure of Dysentery, taken in small but frequent draughts. He generally premised their exhibition by a dose of tartar emetic. He preferred weak broth to all other liquids. but he told Sir John, that he had often cured the Dysentery by plentiful dilution with warm Water Alone. The demulcent drinks should be flaxseed and mallow tea, Gum Arabic arrow root and the shavings of hartshorn boiled in Water with burnt bread or biscuit,

v Raw eggs.

Mr Wilson the ingenious author of the American Ornithology cured himself of a ~~chronic~~ Dysentery ~~on his way to~~ on his way New Orleans by ~~taking raw eggs~~ this remedy. They acted as demulcents, and ~~such a~~ tonics.

milk. I have known a Dysentery twice cured by drinking freely of this article of diet.

Rice water with a stick of cinnamon boiled in it – Starch ℥i Gum Arabic ℥ss Cinnamon ℥ij boiled in ℔iij of water to a quart & afterwards sweetened with loaf sugar and the decoction of the inner bark of the elm. With these demulcent drinks should be taken the following demulcent ~~nourishing~~ aliments – viz Gruel of ~~oatmeal~~ mutton suet ~~added to~~ boiled with two or three spoonsful of starch in a pint of milk to which should be added afterwards half an ounce of loaf sugar. Tolerated up in a rag and boiled for five hours, then scraped or grated into water, or milk and when intimately mixed by boiling eaten ~~with~~ after lying first we made palatable with loaf sugar. Tallow and starch boiled in water. With this article of diet and medicine an obstinate dysentery

V a Sheet of paper boiled until it is completely
Dissolved in a pint of milk.

was used among the inhabitants of Derry in Ireland while it was besieged by James the 2nd of England. Half an Ounce of Bees Wax added to a pint of milk in which two tablespoons full of Starch have been boiled, and afterwards both of them boiled a few minutes together. This medicine Diemerbroek says performed many Cures in the hands of Quacks at Nimuegen. As the deranged actions of the Stomach & bowels often evolve a morbid acid, the following medicine should be given to destroy it & at the same time to act as an Anodyne and astringent. Chalk fruit ℥ss to ℥ij Gum Arab ℥ij Sal Soda ℥i Mint water ℥ss Laudanum from 60 to 100 Drops Common water ℥vj – of this Julep

a tablespoonful should be taken every hour or two sweetened with loaf sugar - first shaking the Vial. -

All these demulcent & Anodyne sense-dies should be given by way of Glysters as well as by the mouth.

6 Blisters are highly useful in this form of Dysentery when applied at a proper time, that is after the reduction of the pulse. It was customary formerly to apply them to the belly, but it is difficult to confine them there upon the account of the patient rising so often from his bed to go to stool, for which reason it is much better to apply them to the wrists where they produce the same, and perhaps more beneficial effects. I was ~~much~~ first led to apply them to the wrists in the year 1771 from a belief that the Dysentery was an introverted

intermittent fever. The effects of them ~~have~~ are generally to ease pain, relax the Skin, & induce Sleep. Recollect that the Skin & the bowels act upon each other like Antagonist muscles. ~~Not~~ Stripes & even not only Blisters, but frictions, Scratching ~~and even Stripes~~ upon the Skin have a powerful effect in relieving ~~the~~ this Disease. Dr Darwin tells us two men in the Infirmary of Edinr ill with Dysentery having quarrelled, proceeded to blows with whipes & Sticks. The external action thus excited, abstracted morbid action from the bowels, and thus cured them both. There are two cases of Dysentery being cured by the Flea in the German Ephemerides. The remedy in these cases I believe was the irritation of the Skin by means of Scratching. Here a

~~weak~~ pleasant sensation predominated over a ~~more violent~~ more painful one, for scratching you know is a pleasure of so pleasant a nature that James the I of England used to say that it was "a pity any person but Kings should enjoy it!"

7 After the reduction of the System by depleting remedies, the pain of the bowels should be relieved by means of Laudanum taken by the mouth as by way of Clysters during the day in small Doses, and in larger Doses at bedtime. If opium be objected, or if from idiosyncracy it be hurtful, the following remedies should be resorted to. Frictions upon the belly with a Dry hand, or w: the Brandy, or Volatile Spirit, or Turpentine and Laudanum - or Laudanum and Sweet Oil applied by means of Cotton to

~~& by which means the prepare of the bowels upon the peritoneum is prevented.~~

V Dr Dewar recommends giving those liquors until they excite some degree of intoxication or giddiness. The disease is thus translated to the brain, and a part nearly exhausted of its life, thus relieved. I have no doubt of the efficacy & safety of this practice. Dr Williamson was cured partly by this remedy in 1812. in our hospital. Where fermented & distilled liquors could not be obtained Dr Dewar found smoking tobacco to be a good substitute for them. It is cordial and acts powerfully on the brain, and thus induces a revulsive action.

the navel, or a large plaster of venice treacle applied all over the belly — or advising the patient to lie constantly upon his belly and to wear a bandage or belt of flannel around it. ~~or to drink the waters~~ By means of the two last remedies Dr Dewer says he gave great relief to the Soldiers who complained of pain in the bowels in the Dysentery in Egypt.

III In Dysentery attended with typhoid & typhus symptoms, gentle purges, vomits Opium and Blisters seldom fail of curing it. To these remedies should be added port wine, Porter & ~~Brandy & waters~~ Ardent Spirits. ~~and when the system will bear it Bark~~. It is remarkable that the ~~bark~~ Bark so useful in typhus fever is seldom well received by the stomach and bowels in a typhus Dysentery.

IV When the Dysentery appears in paroxysms of pain, or lax, or fever at fixed periods

In cases of great weakness, the patient should never rise from bed to go to stool in any of the forms of Dysentery that have been described. A fud pan — an old sheet, or a piece of leather (which is easily cleaned) should be placed under a patient to receive the stools. Fainting and death are by these means prevented. A cold privy should by all means be avoided. The disease is not only increased by the cold air coming in contact with the anus, but a relapse has been induced by it when the patient has been in a convalescent state.

~~In admitting and describing Dysentery under different forms, do not suppose gent.~~ ~~that these forms are constant. They often like the different forms of fevers run into each other, in which case they require a change the Remedies~~

the bark should be given in the intervals of those paroxysms. In this way I have cured an obstinate Dysentery in a few days after having given all the common remedies for it to no purpose. Take notice that all the forms of Dysentery sometimes put on an intermitting form in this last stage, in which case the bark is as necessary & useful as if it had been introduced with obvious paroxysms. — V

~~terminates~~

In all the forms of Dysentery Tenesmus is a distressing Symptom. The remedies for it should be Laudanum and Sweet Oil applied by a piece of Cotton to the Anus, when it arises from acrimony of the Stools, or an Ulcer — when from Syballa, they should be extracted by the fingers, or a Scoop, and when from a disease in the bladder, or Uterus, by removing that disease.

Dysentery in all its forms sometimes terminates in the following manner. 1 in ~~bad cases~~ a Chronic Dysentery. The patient in this case is able to walk about, but has constant pain or slimy or bloody stools. I have called it Dysenteriacula. Its remedies are purges of Rhubarb, Blisters, Opium, a belt worn round the belly such as is described by Dr White among the Egyptians, Wax boiled in milk, or taken =

2 The Dysentery sometimes terminates in a Chronic tenesmus. 3 In a chronic Diarrhoea, 4 in Rheumatism. 5 palsy of the limbs 6 a Cracking of the joints. 7 In an opthalmia. This is common in Egypt. 8 in a fabrication. Of this the late Dr Clarkson informed me he saw an instance in Phila^da^ in Dr Rush's time. It often terminated in this way in Dr Rush. 9 a Dropsy. 10 a Locked jaw. Of this Dr Bensell saw an instance in Germantown in the year 1803, ~~as~~ of 11 in Tympanites. The remedies for each of these diseases will be mentioned hereafter. 12 in ~~death~~ health, and 13 in death.

The following Signs indicate a favourable issue of this disease. 1 Green-dark coloured, and fœtid Stools. I never expect a recovery ~~till~~ without ~~Dr Clark~~ 3 a fabrication. 2 the discharge of living worms. The following Signs are unfavourable. 1 The discharge of dead worms. 2 a Suppression of Urine 3 Stools intimately mixed with blood. They show the bleeding vessels to be in the middle of

= with Sugar, or Soap, in a solid form made into powders or pills, ~~and~~ a salivation, — riding on horseback and a change of climate or situation. Recollect the facts in favor of the ~~two~~ latter remedies in our Therapeu=

=tics. V

In all the forms of Dysentery Tenesmus

the more blood, the greater the danger. Is it

of the bowels. They are less alarming when they

are only streaked with blood. 3 It is most diffi=

~~Dangerous when it~~ ~~will be one when~~ succeeds a Diarrhoea. 4

acute head ache and delirium in the close of the

disease are generally fatal symptoms

~~only streaked with blood~~. 5 a sunken countenance — restlessness without pain — hiccup — an

inability to sit up, or to lie on either side — but

constantly upon the back — a Squeaking Voice,

sore throat — and cadaverous stools. Few recoveries

✓ It is likewise more dangerous in old people than in persons in middle life. Dr Denon says this is generally the case at Damietta in Egypt. —

occur after the last symptoms that have been mentioned. All the symptoms of danger ~~to age~~ that have been ~~Dispatches~~ enumerated are more alarming in children than in adults. Under equal circumstances it is more fatal to the former, than to the latter.

Dissections exhibit the following appearances in the bowels after death.

1 no marks of disease of any kind. This is taken notice of by Dr Zimmerman. The bowels in this case are diseased beyond the grade of inflamm.n: 2 Inflammation seated chiefly in the Colon and Rectum. 3 a membrane formed by inflam.n from the lymph of the blood. 4 pustules like the small pox upon the large guts. 5 Tubercles 6 the inner membrane of the lower bowels so much abraded, as to exhibit the muscular coat bare. 7 Gangrene. This occurs most rarely Dr Bailie says, than is generally supposed. ~~Thus~~ an Ecchymosis is often mistaken for it. Gangrene may be

Not a single case of Diseased lives occurred in the British Soldiers who died of the Dysentery in Germany according to Sir Jno Pringle. See! here – Gentlemen the Difference which Climate produces in the Seats & Sympathies of the same Disease! –

known by ~~break~~ the diseased part breaking, when pressed between the fingers. The Echymosis is a fissure & a contraction of the diameter of the bowels, with a texture. ~~But the appearances of the bowels after~~ thickening of their coats. — Q Inflamm.^n or other marks ~~death from Dysentery are varied according to~~ of disease in the liver.
~~Climate & season.~~ Dr Thomas Clark tells us that of 40 soldiers who died of the Dysentery under his care in India, 22 of them had diseased livers. Q.^n Sir John Pringle tells he found the Spleen of an extraordinary size in some of his patients who died of this disease. —

Is the Dysentery contagious? Authors are divided upon this subject. I agree with them both. It is contagious from excretion only in protracted cases in common with bilious fevers where the patients are confined in close and filthy rooms. It is contagious under these circumstances more certainly when it is derived from human or Idiomiasmatic miasmata than when it is induced by Heteromiasmatic exhalations. Dr Lind

v acute, or dangerous disease that yields more generally to medicine. If our Science therefore had nothing more to recommend it, than its dominion over this terrible disease it would be sufficient to entitle it to the respect and Affection of mankind.

~~For the prophylaxis or means of preventing this disease I refer you to the 4th Volume of my Medical Inquiries.~~

mentions a fact of its being communicated ~~by means of a~~ to a healthy person from using a close stool that had been used by a patient in chronic Dysentery. This is possible, for the anus to which the exhalation in this case was applied is very irritable and possesses a quick sympathy with the whole alimentary canal, but I do not believe this disease ever spread as an epidemic from contagion in any age or country. Dr Willan says it was not contagious in a single instance when it prevailed in London in the year 1800, and ~~both Sir J. Pringle & Dr~~ Stoll of Vienna ~~deny~~ denies its contagious nature under the common circumstances of its prevalence in all countries ~~in the probability of the disease~~

I shall conclude my account of Dysentery by the following remarks. 1 It is generally fatal when left to itself. Nature does nothing in it, but mischief. and 2.ly There is no

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in a single instance when it prevailed in London in the year 1800. — Dr Stoll too Denies its contagious nature. V Prophy: in next let: on prev: fevs.

[The prophylaxis of Dysentery consists

1 In ~~keeping~~ avoiding all its exciting causes, particularly cold, & vapid - acrid diet. —

2 keeping the bowels gently open. Fact of Mr Kindly.

3 By a diet consisting ~~of lo~~ chiefly of salted meat, or salted fish, with a greater proportion of spices particularly pepper in all our aliment than at other times. Fact of Roman Catholics at Chester-town.

4 It was once prevented when epidemical at Bordentown, by all the boys in the academy drinking freely of molasses. It probably acted as a gentle purge.]

Lemmes, &

~~Here~~ Quit: we finish all the forms of Autum=
=nal diseases. ~~Th~~ Lit of them are seated in the blood vessels chiefly viz yellow fever - Jaff bilious fever mild Do Intermitting fever - Chronic fever & febricula —

V

v of this disease which he calls a "Dry Colera" in which nothing but Wind was discharged upwards and downwards. It prevailed with the common form of Colera in London in the year 1669. Riverius describes it under the name of the "Suppressed Colera". This air is chiefly I shall say hereafter from the liver. There is sometimes a discharge only of Water. This I shall say hereafter I believe comes from the liver.

I said formerly that Diarrhea is induced by an increase of the peristaltic motion of the bowels only, and that Dysentery was the effect of such a greater degree of Stimulus as to induce an increase of the peristaltic motion of the bowels & tenesmus with occasional spasm at the same time - now Colera seems to the effect of a still greater force of stimulus by which ~~the~~ not only the motion of the

Colera morbus

Is a form of bilious fever - attended with bilious discharges upwards & downwards - or only upwards & downwards. It is often attended with cramps in the upper & lower limbs as well as in the bowels. It ~~is a~~ generally opens the bowels & removes the bile of animal diseases. It is both a preventive and a cure of a bilious fever. It is caused by crapula, especially of summer fruit - sudden change of air from heat to coolness especially in the night, and from sleeping with open windows, or too light coverings. — Dr Sydenham describes a form of the Remedies should be accommodated to the state of the ~~pt~~ reigning Epidemic, or constitution of the Air. Since the year 1793 it has required bs. I bled McCoates 3 times in Oct. 1795 in this disease before I could check either his vomiting or Diarrhoea. His pulse was scarcely perceptible when I first saw him. ~~After~~ It rose while the blood was flowing. In the evening I bled him a 3d time to reduce

bowels downwards is increased, but the action of the stomach and upward bowels inverted, and hence the copious discharges of the contents of the bowels ~~upwards~~ and liver both upwards & downwards.

his pulse. Since the year 1793 I have bled
Children in this disease, & always with the
happiest effects: Opium in this stage of Colera
does harm. Dr. Thos Clarkson says he has known it induce
bloody stools in the moderate grades of Colera morbus,
blood: by the mouth, & Injections. Cordial
drinks particularly hot toddy, peppermint
tea & warm embrocations to the belly &
limbs are useful. A table spoonful of
milk taken every half hour has sometimes
checked the vomiting, after all other reme-
dies have been used to no purpose.

V ~~The~~ The Stimulus ~~or~~ irritating cause which produces colic acts in some respects as it does in inducing Diarrhoea, Dysentery & Cholera morbus – that is, it brings on a discharge of bile downwards and upwards, ~~but it somehow~~ and a spasm upon the bowels. Sometimes the Stimulus is to powerful as to produce a ~~tonic~~ tonic spasm & vomiting so severe as to bring on what is called a ~~lu~~ intus susceptio of the bowels, that is the introduction of a lower part of a gut into an upper. — Here you see an ascending scale of morbid actions producing all the four grades of intestinal diseases that have been described.

Bilious Colic

This ~~from~~ disease may be known 1 by bilious fever being Epidemic, or having been so, or being so in other places. 2 by being ushered in by a Chilly fit. This is taken notice of by Sydenham. 3 by an occasional discharge of bile upwards or downwards, & 4 by the pulse which is more or less active and febrile. These marks will distinguish it from the nervous Colic or Colica pictonum (as it called) to be treated of hereafter.

It is brought on by all the causes of the other states of Intestinal states of fever.

It often pervades a whole Country. It was Epidemic in Kent County in the Del: State in the year 1793. ~~Sporadic~~ It ~~of~~ has often occurred in Sporadic cases with our yellow fever in Philad.a Mr Webster mentions many instances of its being Epidemic over whole European Countries ~~from~~ at the same seasons. It from

‡ that is - not only Dimolish them, but Deface the very ground upon which they stood.

V You are not to suppose from what has been said that these four ~~forms~~ states of Intestinal fever are produced only by the miasmata in the Summer & Autumnal months: They exist from Other causes as you will see in Dr Cullens Synopsis, but the cure of them may easily be accommodated to the principles & practice which have been delivered.

Nor are you to suppose they exist in the forms in which they are described in books. Their ~~are~~ are Symptoms frequently ~~appear~~ blended with each Other, and they Often change into each other ~~too~~ in the course of a few days or Weeks [Defenda - Defenda this spelt up with ~~thus~~ in treating ~~upon the~~ Disease] ~~ast nosologica~~ "which ~~has~~ ~~much~~ difficulty & obscurity ~~treatment of Diseases~~ every Hap[illegible] would it be for our Science could we perform the same Office upon the lines which divide Diseases w[illegible] the Roman Emp.r performed upon the walls of ancient Jerusalem - ‡

the same causes which produce bilious fevers and plagues. ~~the~~

The Remedies for it should be 1 V.S: sometimes in the most liberal quantities, purges - Injections - Blisters - the warm Bath, & ~~[illegible]~~ a Salivation. The last, unlocks the bowels, as soon it touches the mouth. Dr Balfour commends Calomel in large doses in this state of fever. He gave gr 10 at bedtime, and repeated it two, or three times a day. It was ~~from~~ by Dr B: treatise on the Intestinal fevers of Bengal that I was encouraged to give Calomel in such large doses in the year 1793.

we have thus finished all the
10 states of Summer & Autumnal diseases - viz: yellow fever - Infl^y bilious - mild Remittent - Intermittent - Chronic fever - & febricula - and Diarrhœa - Dysentery - Colera morbus,

But Dr Aveline mentions a fact which shews ~~that the~~ contrary practice protected the French soldiers from the fever of Egypt. He says the troops ~~when~~ were kept in health by alternately removing them from & to places infected with the plague. ~~These both are for~~ Both measures are alike ~~to~~ proper. I explain them thus. In ~~malign~~ the worst grade of malignant fever the Disease is induced by the miasmata acting at once as remote predisposing & excite: causes - whereas in a milder grade of malignant fever such as prevailed in Egypt the miasmata act only as remote & predisposing causes - but require an exciting cause to induce the disease. Here removing ~~the~~ troops ~~prevent~~ till the miasmata have passed out of the system ~~pas~~ may prevent the excitement of the fever, & replacing them is done without ~~any~~ danger of ~~this~~ infection from the partial operation of the miasmata. The malignant

& bilious Colic. ~~I have elsewhere mentioned we shall next [illegible] the means of preventing them.~~

They are related to each other in point of danger. The Dysentery ~~is [illegible]~~ accords with the yellow fever — hence its mortality without med.l aid. It is an the Colic with the inflam.y bilious — fever — the Colic with the inflam.y bilious — the Colera morbus with the mild Remittents & the Diarrhoea with the Intermittent fever & febricula. They all accord with the Choria fever when they assume that form of disease.

I refer you to the 4th Volume of my Inquiries for an acc.t of the means of preventing all the 10 forms of Autumnal disease that have been mentioned.

Among other means for this purpose, I have advised dwelling places where the atmosphere is infected, or even returning to them after having left them. E.g. New Orleans

who arrive in the fall of the year
from Britain & Ireland are seldom affected
with our mild autumnal fever till the 2nd
year after their arrival in the neck & on
Darby Creek in the neighbourhood of this city,
owing to its requiring two summers & autumns
to produce a predisposition to that disease. The
citizens of Philad^a acquire that predisp^n in a
shorter time owing to their ~~being~~ predisp^n being
aided & accelerated by previous but to a lesser
degree.

I have thus treated on all the forms
of Autumnal or Febrile miasmatic disease,
Cutaneous & Intestinal. The books proper to
be read & perused on these subjects are Sydenham
Heysham - Hillary - Pringle - Cleghorn - Jackson -
Grosley - Lempriere - Kentish - M'Ken ~~&~~
Smac & Albert. ~~The~~ two last have been
translated by ~~Dr Cullen~~ Caldwell from the Latin
& French. ~~They may both be had in this~~
city. They are inestimable books. ~~as~~ Medical
Library can be complete without them. They
are to be had ~~of~~ in this city.